UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22412
28 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am sending you with this letter a set of 10 sheets in the K7611 Series of topographic maps of Kuwait* produced, on a scale of 1:50,000, by the United Kingdom Director General of Military Survey. The numbers of the sheets are:

5348 -	I	Edition 2
5348 -	III	" 3
5349 -	II	" 3
5449 -	I	" 3
5449 -	III	" 1
5449 -	IV	" 3
5449 -	I	" 2
5549 -	IV	" 2
5649 -	I	" 4
5649 -	IV	" 3

The maps have been produced on the basis of the letter of the Prime Minister of Iraq of 21 July 1932 and the letter of the Ruler of Kuwait of 10 August 1932.

As you know those letters do not offer a precise description of the boundary on the ground. You will also notice that the maps carry the standard Director General of Military Survey note as follows:

> "Maps produced under the direction of the Director General of Military Survey are not to be taken as necessarily representing the view of the UK Government on boundaries or political status."

Nevertheless, I hope they will be of use in connection with any demarcation of the Kuwait-Iraq boundary.

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* The maps may be consulted in Room S-3200A, extension 3-5048.

READEX FICHE

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

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Security Council

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S/22413
28 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990), and pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said resolution, I have the pleasure to transmit to you herewith an additional report on the progress of the military operations carried out by the armed forces under the command of General Khalid bin Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz, commander of the coalition forces and the theatre of operations, during the period 24 February-3 March 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Further to our letter of 26 February 1991, which contained the joint report of the coalition forces on the military operations they had carried out on land, at sea and in the air during the period 18-26 February 1991 with a view to undermining the military strength of the Iraqi forces in preparation for the overall ground campaign for the liberation of the State of Kuwait, we should like to inform you that the ground campaign on all fronts began on Sunday, 24 February 1991, lasted a mere 100 hours and ended in the rout of the Iraqi forces and thence in the acceptance by the Iraqi Government of all 12 Security Council resolutions, as well as resolution 686 (1991).

I transmit to you herewith a report on those military operations, and I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalid bin Sultan bin ABDUL-AZIZ
Commander of the joint forces and the
theatre of operations

Enclosure

Additional report on military operations carried out by the forces under the command of General Khalid bin Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz, commander of the coalition forces and the theatre of operations, during the period 24 February-3 March 1991

I. Military operations

(a) In the air

1. The Air Force of the United Arab Emirates flew 91 sorties from the beginning of the air campaign.

2. The Bahraini Air Force flew 278 sorties from the beginning of the air campaign.

3. The Qatar Air Force flew 63 sorties from the beginning of the air campaign.

4. The Kuwaiti Air Force flew 792 sorties from the beginning of the air campaign.

5. The Royal Saudi Air Force flew 1,169 sorties against targets in Iraq and Kuwait.

(b) At sea

1. The Royal Saudi Naval Forces carried out naval operations, and there were 64 sea-borne missions in all.

2. Aircraft of the Royal Saudi Naval Forces completed 178 flight-hours carrying out patrols and rescue missions.

(c) On land

1. The United Arab Emirates contributed a unit estimated at brigade strength to the forces that entered Kuwait for its liberation and for mopping-up operations.

2. Bahrain contributed a unit estimated at company strength to the Saudi units that entered Kuwait for its liberation and for mopping-up operations.

3. The Syrian Arab Republic contributed an armoured division reinforced with an élite strike brigade to the overall assault operation for the liberation of Kuwait, and it is now in position and performing its functions for Kuwait's defence.

4. Oman contributed a force estimated at batallion strength to the forces that entered the City of Kuwait for its liberation and for mopping-up operations.

5. Qatar contributed a force estimated at brigade strength to the forces that entered Kuwait for its liberation and for mopping-up operations.

6. Kuwait contributed an estimated force of three brigades to the overall assault operation for the liberation of Kuwait.

7. The Arab Republic of Egypt contributed two divisions reinforced with an élite strike brigade to the overall assault operation for the liberation of Kuwait. They achieved their objectives and are participating in securing and defending the State of Kuwait.

8. The Kingdom of Morocco contributed a force estimated at regimental strength during the ground campaign to defending vulnerable locations within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

9. Some 330 individuals belonging to the Afghan Mujahidin participated and defended vulnerable areas.

10. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan contributed a brigade to the defence of the Ar'ar area.

11. The People's Republic of Bangladesh contributed a force of one brigade, some of its units are defending vulnerable locations within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and their medical units are carrying out duties in treating the war-wounded.

12. The Republic of Senegal contributed a force estimated at batallion strength to the defence of vulnerable and important locations within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

13. The Republic of the Niger contributed a force estimated at batallion strength to the forces that entered the State of Kuwait for its liberation, and it is defending the headquarters and administrative support areas.

14. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic contributed a chemical warfare unit estimated at company strength to the forces that entered the State of Kuwait for its liberation and for mopping-up operations.

15. The Saudi armed forces contributed five reinforced brigades in the overall assault operation that began on Sunday, 24 February 1991, with the goal of liberating the State of Kuwait. They achieved their objectives and are now mopping up in Kuwait City and other towns. They stand prepared to defend the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

II. Casualties

Country	Dead	Wounded
United Arab Emirates	6	2
Bahrain	-	2
Syrian Arab Republic	-	1
Oman	-	1
Kuwait	1	3
Egypt	10	83
Senegal	-	8 (by missiles (fragments) fired at Saffaniyah)
Czechoslovakia	-	1
Saudi Arabia	33	123

III. Prisoners of war

The total number of prisoners of war, officers and men, held by the coalition forces is 50,568. All are receiving scrupulous care, and they are being treated in accordance with the precepts of Islamic law and the provisions of the third Geneva Convention of 1949. The joint command of the theatre of operations has endeavoured to ensure that Iraqi prisoners are treated in a humane and dignified manner, in keeping with our Islamic ideals and principles. Our forces have been instructed not to engage enemy elements who lay down their arms, to deal kindly with prisoners and to provide immediate attention to those wounded. Furthermore, I met this week with the delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who has visited the Iraqi prisoner-of-war camp and the Saudi hospitals that have admitted enemy wounded for treatment. He expressed great admiration for the care that he saw being provided to prisoners and for the excellent treatment accorded to the Iraqi wounded in Saudi hospitals, which, given that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia honours its international obligations, is the same as that received by the wounded from the coalition countries.

IV. The Safwan meeting

In an endeavour to attain the fulfilment of the conditions laid down by the Security Council for a declaration of an end to hostilities between the coalition forces and Iraqi forces preparatory to the establishment of a lasting peace in the Gulf region following the acceptance by the Iraqi Government of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, a military delegation representing the coalition forces, under the leadership of General Norman Schwartzkopf, commander of Operation Desert Storm and Supreme Commander of the United States Central Command, and of myself in the capacity of commander of the joint forces and the theatre of operations, met at Safwan on Sunday, 3 March 1991, with an Iraqi military delegation consisting of the Deputy Chief of General Staff, a senior officer and an

official of the Iraqi Ministry of the Interior so that the coalition countries could lay down the military conditions necessary for a cease-fire prior to reaching a cease-fire agreement at a subsequent stage.

The coalition delegation laid down the military conditions which, with the approval of the Iraqi side, might lead to agreement on a cease-fire. They were:

(a) Immediate release of prisoners of war, with the establishment of a times and locations for their release, and release of civilian detainees, including Kuwaitis seized by the Iraqi forces in Kuwait.

(b) Disclosure of all information relating to persons missing as a result of hostilities, and the return of the remains of those who have died in captivity or been killed in the course of military operations.

(c) Provision of full information on all minefields, booby traps and weapons that might remain in the State of Kuwait.

(d) Agreement on security and safety arrangements with a view to ensuring that there would be no accidental confrontations that might lead to a renewed outbreak of fighting. Such arrangements would guarantee the safety of all forces under the command of the Iraqi forces, including ships and aircraft.

The meeting had extremely positive results, in that the Iraqi side agreed to all the conditions laid down, bringing us to regard this as a historic meeting heralding an end to the war and the establishment of a lasting peace in the region under the new international order. I am optimistic that there will be no obstacle in the way of reaching a durable cease-fire agreement.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/988
S/22414
28 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 75
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 March 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

For the past few days, the Gaza district has witnessed systematic attacks by the Israeli army of occupation resulting in the wounding and killing of many civilians living in the area. On 28 March 1991, a reoccurrence of such aggressive action took place at Rafah, in both the city and the camp. During the morning, the Israeli army opened fire on a crowd of Palestinian civilians, instantly killing Sami Zaid Abd Ela'l, 20 years old. In the afternoon, a larger crowd of Palestinian civilians demanding the release of the body of Sami was attacked by the Israeli army, who opened heavy fire at them, killing and wounding more than 60 persons. Among the killed was Anwar Joma', a child, 12 years old, who was shot with four bullets in the head. Among the wounded, four are seriously wounded.

This behaviour by Israel, the occupying Power, is brutal and is in direct violation of civilized internationally recognized human laws and principles, as well as Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. This further

deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in addition to the curfew conditions, is compounding new difficulties upon an already unbearable situation.

We call upon the international community to give the necessary attention, with urgency, to the dangerous situation in the occupied Palestinian territory and to provide for the needed international protection to the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the
United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22415
28 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Following consultations of the Council, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council on 28 March 1991:

"The members of the Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus. They are unanimous in expressing their full support of his current efforts.

"The members of the Council agree with the Secretary-General's assessment of the current situation, including the main issues that remain to be clarified before an outline can be completed, and encourage him to continue his efforts along the lines he has proposed by making suggestions to facilitate the discussions.

"The members of the Council reaffirm Security Council resolution 649 (1990) and the mandate for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices as set out in resolution 367 (1975); and recall that resolution 649 (1990) reaffirmed in particular Security Council resolution 367 (1975) as well as the Council's support for the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the leaders of the two communities. This should continue to serve as the basis for the Secretary-General's effort to arrive at an agreed outline.

"The members of the Council urge all concerned to act in a manner consistent with resolution 649 (1990), to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and to continue the discussions that have taken place over the past few months in order to resolve without delay the outstanding issues.

"The members of the Council welcome the Secretary-General's intention to submit a further report by early July 1991 on his effort to arrive at an agreed outline of an overall settlement. The members of the Council will decide, in the light of the situation at that time, on any further measures for proceeding that may be necessary."

91-10041 2400b (E)

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Security Council

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S/22416
28 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter of 27 March 1991 concerning the fact that aircraft of the United States Air Force are persisting in their operations in Iraqi airspace, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. United States air activity in Iraqi airspace on 27 March 1991 consisted of 167 sorties flown by 72 formations.

2. The altitude of the enemy aircraft was 5, 6 or 7 kilometres and was, at times, very low.

3. The speed of the aircraft was between 750 and 800 kilometres per hour.

4. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s.

5. The enemy aircraft focused on the city of Baghdad and the areas to the west and east of Baghdad.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-10047 2234h (E)

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/125
S/22417
28 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you.

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 March 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Following my letter of 19 March 1991 (A/46/119-S/22369, annex), I would like once again to inform you of the continuation and intensification of the aggression of Pakistan against the Republic of Afghanistan.

As it was stated in my previous letter, the military operations against the province of Khost by some of the detachments of the Pakistani army and paramilitary forces with the collaboration of the extremist opposition are continuing.

During these operations, they extensively fire rockets and artillery shells on innocent people and civilian facilities, which has caused heavy civilian casualties. At the same time, Pakistani forces and the extremist opposition groupings continue their ground attacks on the province of Khost, causing a further deterioration of the situation.

I was informed through the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations of your meeting with the Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Afghanistan who submitted to you my previous letter.

I wish to express to you the thanks and the gratitude of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan for paying attention to the concern of the Republic of Afghanistan, as well as for your mentioning that you would discuss the matter with the Permanent Representative of Pakistan and inform the members of the Security Council.

The Republic of Afghanistan possesses irrefutable evidence that substantiates the direct participation of Pakistani generals and officers in the direction of the military operations against Khost.

I should like to bring to your attention that the continuation of this aggression against a neighbouring country, which runs contrary to the Geneva Agreements between the two countries, the Charter of the United Nations and all international norms, will entail grave consequences for the peace, stability and security in this region.

We feel compelled to use all our power and possibilities to defend our independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and likewise to rebuff such an open aggression.

I request you to inform the members of the Security Council once again and to take urgent measures to put an end to this aggression.

I should appreciate it if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.